

BEVERLEY TUCKER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1856.

From the Washington Union of March 13, 1856—its "STRICT NEUTRALITY."

"THE PRESIDENCY."

"It is proper for us to remind our readers that we have adopted the policy of abstaining from all discussion in the UNION of the relative claims of the several Democrats whose names are spoken of in connection with a Presidential nomination. We allude to our policy on this subject that the numerous friends who have addressed to us communications advocating the nomination of different gentlemen as candidates for President and Vice President may understand why we have been unable to insert their favors. When the nominations are made we shall be prepared to sustain them with our best exertions. Until that time, the UNION will adhere to its past course of strict neutrality as to men, looking alone to the maintenance of the great Democratic principles on which the next battle is to be fought."

Resolution of the Democratic Convention in BERKELEY COUNTY, VIRGINIA, which the Washington Union refuses to publish:

"Resolved, That the Democratic party, being consistently a national organization—knowing no North, no South, no East, no West, it discounts all suggestions that would seek to give to one candidate a preference over another, upon the ground that he is from this or from that section of the Union—AND THAT WHILST THE HON. JAMES BUCHANAN OF PENNSYLVANIA IS DECIDEDLY OUR CHOICE FOR THE PRESIDENCY, we stand pledged to give our warm and cordial support to the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, we care not from what State they may be selected, requiring however of them, that they shall be true to the Constitution—"IN ALL ITS TOTALITY"—faithful to ALL its guarantees, as well those which secure freedom of religion and equality of citizenship, as those which protect our own property from the plunderer and the robber."

Resolution from MACON COUNTY, TENNESSEE, showing the "strict neutrality" of the Washington Union:

"Resolved, That we have an abiding confidence in the administration of Franklin Pierce; that his course upon all national questions has been truly patriotic, sustaining and carrying out the doctrine of State sovereignty as laid down and approved by Jefferson, Madison, and the immortal Jackson, and their compatriots."

"Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention."

"Baltimore, March 20.
Messrs. McLane and Gwynn have been elected delegates from this city to the Cincinnati Convention. They go unpledged, but it is understood that they will vote for Pierce."

We clip the above from the telegraphic columns of a New York exchange.

When one understands how gentlemen will vote, to exact of them pledges is altogether unnecessary.

How the above-named gentlemen will vote, is very well understood.

Had the usual notice that an election for delegates to Cincinnati been given, and by this means a fair expression of the wishes of the Democracy been obtained, we incline to the belief that the election would have resulted in the choice of gentlemen whose intention to "vote for Pierce," without being pledged, was not so well understood.

The Baltimore election for delegates to Cincinnati has the appearance of a surprise.

As in New York, so in Baltimore, the custom house and post office are great institutions. It is not in accordance with Democratic instincts to submit to Executive dictation, be the same State or Federal.

We understand that great discontent prevails among the rank and file of the Democracy of Maryland.

We intend taking an early occasion to investigate the cause of this discontent, and lay the same (in detail, perhaps) before our readers.

If the Democracy of Maryland permit the interference of the Federal Executive, they may feel assured that the party will be demoralized and the State lost to them.

There is New York—a warning and a beacon.

Bright as was the prospect of the Democratic party in Maryland, if Federal dictation be not rebuked, we must, we fear, make up our minds to see a division which, as in New York, will lose the State to the party.

There are unmistakable evidences of indignation among the Democracy of Maryland.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD.

It is announced in the St. Louis Intelligencer that Governor Price (who was opposed to the measure, and which passed in spite of his veto) has concluded to issue the State bonds asked for by the Pacific railroad. They will amount to nearly two millions of dollars. It is stated that the movement affords great pleasure in St. Louis and along the line of the roads interested in the decision.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

But a year ago, fanaticism the wildest and most direful seemed to be in full and assured possession of the State of Illinois—the light of Democracy appeared to be extinguished, and clouds and darkness to rest upon the future of the State.

The revolution in public opinion which has, within the last year, taken place in Illinois, must be conceded to be due to the noble stand taken and maintained, against fearful odds, by the distinguished political Chieftain whose name heads this article, who with the gallant Richardson, and their Democratic comrades breathed the current of fanaticism, and turned back its destroying waves.

The distinguished position which Mr. Douglas had occupied on the Committee on Territories which introduced the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and in the debates which followed its introduction, had made him obnoxious to all grades and classes of the different *fama* with which the non-slaveholding States are unfortunately infested.

To these, aid and comfort were given by journals, professing to be "Southern in feeling and principle," which declared the repeal of the so-called "Missouri Compromise" to be a "breach of faith to the North," and predicted that consequences the most disastrous would result from such repeal.

Such a prediction coming from a Southern quarter, or a quarter supposed to be Southern in principle and feeling, was, in effect, a step taken towards the fulfilment of the prediction.

The cry of "breach of faith to the North," set a foot by journals professing Southern sentiments was seized upon by the opponents of constitutional State Rights throughout the North, and as fanaticism grew wilder, the cry of "TREASON to the North" took its place.

Among the mildest of the epithets bestowed upon Judge Douglas in Chicago, by the organs of the different factions which compose the opposition to the Democracy was "THE TRAITOR DOUGLAS."

In staring capitals his arrival at, or departure from the hotels, would be thus announced. Rarely has it fallen to the lot of any public man to be subjected to such gross and vulgar vituperation as has been Judge Douglas, and rarely have that moral courage, that reliance upon the power of truth, and that confidence in the masses which are the indispensable characteristics of a Republican party leader been so successfully illustrated as in the late Democratic victory in Chicago.

The city of Chicago is the point where the many headed opposition to the Democracy had established its headquarters. There Additionism, counterfeit Democracy, (or John Wentworthism,) and Know-nothingism had combined, and sent forth the one roar of anti-Nebraska. All of these combined have been defeated by the Democracy in Chicago.

The Times by the following quotations from the opposition journals, shows the true character of the issue involved in the late election in Chicago:

"Democrat—A vote for Dyer is a vote for Douglas for President."

"Journal—We coincide with Col. Wentworth."

"Press—To elect Dyer is to endorse Douglas."

"Tribune—Elect Dyer, and the Nebraskans will hail it all over the country as a vindication by Chicago of their principles."

"Citizen—Sherman is all right upon the Douglas question."

"Zeitung—Dyer is Douglas's tool; elect him, and you endorse the Kansas bill."

"Mr. Sherman's sole issue! NEBRASKA BILLS!"

The Times in announcing the victory of the Democracy uses this language:

"We had to contend against everything that was base and villainous. Banks were opened, and money poured like water through the hands of bribing men into the willing palms of unprincipled voters. The Know-nothing organ and the German newspaper united hands to defeat the Democracy. The name of Douglas was on the lips of every rascal ruffian, and men wearing the cloth of clergymen joined their voices with the men who named Douglas with the epithets of villain, ruffian, SLAVEHOLDER and MURDERER."

It is mortifying to reflect that there are men so reckless, and so lost to all sense of propriety in the application of undeserved epithets as are the factions which oppose the Democracy in Illinois. It gives us no pleasure to record such violations of decorum and of decency.

To point a moral, however, it is necessary to state the fact.

That such epithets have been used towards Judge Douglas, shows the character and extent of the efforts which have been made to defeat him in Illinois. His defeat, or that of the Democracy in Illinois, would be hailed with delight by the whole body of Abolitionists and Know-nothings in the non-slaveholding States. He is called by them "the Father of the Nebraska inquiry."

Fairly, openly, without display of false colors, Judge Douglas met the enemy and routed them in their strong hold.

Chicago is Democratic, and Illinois may be safely counted for the Democracy in the Presidential contest by the usual majority, if a proper standard-bearer be selected at Cincinnati.

What a sad contrast is there between New York and Illinois. In the former, by Executive interference, Dickinson was overpowered. The custom-house as a millstone tied about his neck, and the Buffalo platform bound to the Democracy. The principles upon which Franklin Pierce came into power were practically repudiated in New York, and disaster and defeat naturally resulted.

The hold which the Democratic party has upon the hearts of the people has been acquired by a bold and unshrinking adherence to principle. The sacrifice of principle to expediency is neither honest nor wise, and of this New York is an illustration.

But for Executive interference, that hold champion Dickinson might, and we believe would, have led the Democracy of New York to victory.

The policy which the Federal Executive fostered in New York has resulted in defeat. Such policy ought to result in defeat. Let Maryland be warned in time. The interference of the Executive there deserves a rebuke. The interests of the Democratic party demands that a rebuke be administered.

The victory in Illinois is not merely one of the men, Judge Douglas, but inasmuch as the battle was fairly fought, it is victory of the great constitutional principle involved in the

Nebraska-Kansas act of the equal rights of the States.

In New York, had the tactics of the President succeeded, there would have been a victory for the man, but none for the principles of the Democratic party. Principles and not men, has been the honest and homely doctrine which, consistently followed, has impressed deep in the hearts of our countrymen respect, and love, founded on respect, for the Democratic party.

Though the triumph in Illinois of the principle of the equal rights of the States is in our view the chief subject of congratulation, yet we think the Democracy may consistently rejoice at the personal success of the originator and champion of the Nebraska-Kansas act, in which is involved the great principle of the equality of the rights of the States. Sincerely do we rejoice as well at the success of the man as at that of the principle.

Contemporaneously or nearly so with the announcement in the Times of the victory at Chicago, the majority report of the Committee on Territories, concerning affairs in the Territory of Kansas, was being made by its chairman, Judge Douglas, in the Senate.

This clear and powerful report we have had the satisfaction of transmitting to our subscribers in pamphlet form.

The report of the Committee on Territories, and the speech of the chairman of the committee, in support of the report, make together a very thorough exposition of the affairs of Kansas, as well establishing the facts as settling the constitutional questions involved.

In advance of the publication of the entire speech of Judge Douglas, we had intended to give to our readers, in to day's issue, a sketch of it, however imperfect, but this, for want of room, we are under the necessity of deferring to a future occasion.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE KNOW-NOTHING PARTY—MR. PIKE'S ADDRESS.

Surely no party ever had stronger motives to disband and dissolve than the Know-nothing party. Whilst it never had any real claim to be considered a National party, it yet at one time had the semblance of being so. Divided and discordant as its members have lately shown themselves to be in different States, cities, and neighborhoods, they have yet evinced a greater want of cohesive power and consensus action. Their platforms have been the source of constant wrangling, and unceasing complaint. The principles that suit one section, displease the other section. Indeed, different States—nay, different councils in the same State, have promulgated different platforms. They have quarrelled so much over these various platforms, that they have come to lose all faith in those useful compacts, and they now stand before the country without anything deserving the name of platform, and appeal to the masses to come up blind-folded and pell-mell into their short.

It has been but a short time since their editors and orators were accustomed to boast of the vast daily accessions to their ranks. Now, however, no one can be found who would hold enough to assert that any new initiations have taken place. Instead of getting new members they are everywhere losing old members. Men leave it every hour, as rats quit a sinking ship. Suspected at the North, it is also distrusted at the South. Scarcely a man can be found in either section who is perfectly satisfied with the present condition of the Order. So apparent is its weakness that even the old Whig party which it drove into obscurity, is venturing into the light of day, and talking with a daily increasing tone of confidence about organizing anew, holding a convention, and nominating candidates of its own.

One of the most striking proofs of the utter prostration and feebleness of the Know-nothing party, is furnished by the late address of Albert Pike, esq., "to the American party South." Mr. Pike is alike prominent in law, politics, and literature. He has been known to the country as one of the ablest and most zealous advocates of the Know-nothing policy. Mr. Pike criticizes with just severity the Know-nothing platform, and declares that it is a fraud on, and a trap for, the Southern members of the order. He repudiates it and the convention which adopted it. He calls for a convention of the State councils of the several Southern States, in order that one platform may be made for the whole South.

Says Mr. Pike, in the conclusion of his address:

"Then let us place candidates on that platform. If we think we cannot succeed with a candidate who endorses all our views, let us take a Democratic who has been tried, and always found true to the South and the constitution, at home and in the councils of the country. Let us say to the country, we are willing to wait for the success of our American principles. The first thing to do is, to give our country quiet. We will take this man, trusting to his better qualities, the American in no other pledges. We will trust to his American feelings and instincts to do justice to those who, like him, are American-born, confident that he will not fill the offices of the country with foreigners, to the exclusion of those born on the soil."

"Let us place this northern democrat—one like Bayard and Da Guesclin, without fear and without reproach—and a southern whig of our party at once before the country, and rally to their flag the conservatives of the Union."

"We need not fear that our American principles will not succeed in the end. Unembarrassed by other questions, the American attitude of the people will in time make them victorious everywhere."

"Or, if that does not suit our views, let us nominate candidates of our own party, on our own platform, our flag to the masthead, and take the chances of the battle; satisfied with defeat if it entails no dishonor and no betrayal of the South."

"It is a delicate thing to do—that which I am about to do; but the South has too many platforms, each State a different one, and the same State, in some cases, three or four in succession."

LIBERIA.

The next vessel for Liberia will sail from Baltimore about the fifteenth of May, and from Savannah, Georgia, about the first of June. The Colonization Society expect to send in the vessel two ready-made houses, of Burnitzed wood, large and commodious, for the occupancy of emigrants during their first six months in Liberia.

FREESOIL SAINTS, OR PIETY AND SHARP'S RIFLES.

The rage of fanaticism has never been more signally exhibited than it is at present in the New England States. The followers of the meek and lowly Saviour of mankind have cast off the mildness of the lamb and assumed in its place the ferocity of the lion. Instead of inculcating the mild lessons of brotherly love and heavenly peace, they put forth startling invocations to war, and incontinently breathe threatenings and slaughter. They mix Sharp's rifles with the bible, and Colt's revolvers with religious tracts. They, in the same breath, address a fervent supplication to heaven and a fierce denunciation to the pro-slavery men of Kansas.

The unhappy distemper which has affected so many minds and corrupted so many hearts, is not confined to the more ignorant classes. It has invaded the halls of learning, and installed itself in the sacred desk. Eminent professors and eloquent divines have caught the madness of the hour. Instead of appropriating their money to relieve the suffering negroes around them, they are contributing it to purchase Sharp's rifles with which to arm the abolition emissaries in Kansas. It is mortifying to witness such an exhibition as is described in the following extract from one of our exchanges:

"BIBLES AND RIFLES FOR KANSAS.—At a Kansas meeting in New Haven, Connecticut, a few days ago, Prof. Silliman, of Yale College, subscribed a Sharp's rifle. Rev. Mr. Dutton subscribed a rifle and a bible, for one of the deacons of his church, who is about to go to Kansas; Miss Dutton gave one, Charles Ives three, and numerous others subscribed from one to half a dozen. Henry Ward Beecher, who had previously made a speech, said that twenty-five rifles were raised; he would pledge Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, for as many more. The rifles were raised amidst much enthusiasm, when Mr. Beecher exclaimed, 'I think Kansas will now know that there is a North!'"

Owing to an important unintentional omission in the following article, which appeared in the Sentinel of Saturday last, we republish it, as corrected, and as we originally designed it should be laid before our readers. GIVE FROM THE CONSISTENT WASHINGTON UNION—A LITTLE TOO LATE, AND FAR TOO AUDACIOUS—FOUR QUESTIONS!

These two paragraphs appeared in the Washington Union, yesterday, in an article of wonderful amiability on the subject of the Presidency. We feel curious to know the peculiar play of countenance that must have marked our neighbor as he indited those lines—"A GRATIFYING ABSENCE of all personal acrimony and crimination amongst the aspirants and their friends!"

Why, then, don't you publish the resolutions commendatory of the other candidates?

Why, then, do you publish only the resolutions in favor of Franklin Pierce?

Why do you studiously, if you are in favor of this vaunted "spirit of forbearance and liberality," that should characterize the canvass, mutilate the proceedings of Democratic meetings by leaving out everything complimentary to the other candidates?

Why have you pursued this course towards Mr. BUCHANAN with so much "acrimony," as not even yet to publish the resolution in favor of him, passed by the Democratic meeting in Berkeley county, which we shall keep at the head of our columns until you do publish it, or explain and apologize?

Why, oh! tell us why?

The Union says:

"In the last place, nothing could more clearly show the selfish zeal which pervades our party than the spirit of forbearance and liberality with which the canvass for the presidential nomination is conducted by the respective friends of the several aspirants."

"With our party cordially united on the issues to be decided, and with a ticket nominated after a canvass characterized by a gratifying absence of all personal acrimony and crimination amongst the aspirants and their friends, we shall open the contest with every assurance of a triumphant result."

HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

This eminent statesman, scholar and orator, has consented to deliver in this city, on Thursday evening next, the great oration on Washington which he first pronounced in Boston, next in Baltimore, and then in the cities of Richmond and Petersburg. A notice of the hour and place will be found in another column.

THE Court Circular gives the following report of the Queen's dinner at which Mr. Buchanan was a guest:

Her Majesty's dinner party included her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Mr. Buchanan, (the United States Minister,) Count Vitthum, (the Saxon Minister,) the Earl of Eglinton, the Earl and Countess of Mount Cashell, Viscount Monck, Lord Ernest Bruce, Lord and Lady Robert Grosvenor, the Right Hon. B. and Mrs. d'Israeli, and Sir Benjamin Hawes.

Indian Murders in Florida.

Late accounts from Florida bring intelligence of more recent barbarities committed by the Seminole Indians upon settlers.

It appears that the savages made a descent upon the Alafia settlement, some thirty miles east of Tampa, about a fortnight ago, and at a time when the greater part of the male population were absent to defend, as they thought, their more exposed neighbors. Four men, one woman, and three children (names not given) were inhumanly murdered and scalped. Some houses were also fired and reduced to ashes by the savages. It is supposed that these outrages were committed by the same party who burnt the house of Mr. Snell, and murdered a Mr. Cunningham, near Manatee, a few weeks ago.

Under date of March 4th, a writer from Key West, states:

"The renewal of hostilities by the Seminole Indians, in murdering several men at the Miami river, and burning the buildings on Matanzas, with other depredations on the coast, has created such a panic that all the settlers have abandoned their homes, and come to Key West for safety."

A letter from Indian Key of the 10th instant, mentions some late depredations there by the Indians, and one murder, expressing the anxious desire of the few settlers remaining there to receive the aid of troops, in order to secure them in their homes. At the first outbreak the women and children of that place were sent to Key West for safety.—Nat. Intel.

According to the census just taken the population of Vicksburg is 4643—of which number, 3178 are whites, 1496 are blacks.

GATHERINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

The average quantity of meat of all kinds, consumed in France, is about one-sixth of a pound per diem to each person.

Miss Martha Burwell, of Bottetourt county, Va., recently deceased, emancipated thirteen slaves, and made provision for their removal to Liberia.

A fellow up in Mississippi, who does not have much confidence in the honesty of Postmasters, wrote the following warning on the back of one of his letters, directed to a post-office in Kentucky: "Now look here, all you postmasters! I want you to be devilish particular with this document; it is a cash letter. Now look here, I see you don't break the seal."

The Missourians deny that they have ever contemplated invading Kansas, as stated by Robinson and Lane, and denounces the accusation as an "unmitigated falsehood."

The San Antonio Texan says that a lad named Jones, living on the Salado, who was bit by a rattlesnake, was cured by administering to him immediately a quart of pure whisky.

We cannot conquer fate and necessity, yet we can yield to them in such a manner as to be greater than if we could.

The physicians of Atlanta, Ga., have come to the determination that their bills are due as soon as their services are rendered.

The spirit of the English Court is thoroughly German. The Duchesse of Kent—the Queen's mother—the Duchesse of Cambridge, her aunt; Prince George, her cousin; the King of Belgium, her uncle; the Duke of Saxe Gotha, her very esteemed friend and brother-in-law are all Germans, as well as her consort Prince Albert.

Mr. W. H. Webb, of New York, on the 6th instant, laid the keel of a ship for W. T. Frost of the following colossal proportions Length, 240 feet; breadth of beam, 46 feet; 2,500 tons burthen. She will be able to stow and carry over seven thousand bales of cotton. We doubt whether a vessel of equal capacity now or ever has existed.

A gentleman in a steamboat asked the man who came to collect the passage money, if there was any danger of being blown up, as the steam made such a noise. "Not the least," said the sharp collector, "unless you refuse to pay your fare."

The Chattanooga Advertiser congratulates the world upon the rapid increase of the population of that place—twenty-three babies born in that city in the same number of days, and the "cry is still they come!"

A man, ten years ago, obtained by fraud from the Etna Insurance Company at Hartford Connecticut, the sum of \$2,750, lately returned from California so deeply penitent that he has refunded the whole amount.

In the Westminster Court, at London, a gentleman obtained a verdict against the manager of Drury Lane Theatre for the amount of four tickets to the dress circle, and cab fares from and to the theatre, the house being overcrowded.

If the young lady at No. 10 does not mind within four and twenty hours from the publication of this notice remove her piano from the wall it now stands against, the old bachelor at No. 9 will have an extra sized brass knocker fixed on his side of the partition, and will engage a retired postman to perform a regular accompaniment to the music.

Dr. William P. Richardson, of New Kent county, Va., charges a vaccine agent in that State having furnished "genuine vaccine matter" to him, in consequence of which eighty persons, who had been vaccinated in that county with it, are now sick with the small pox, and some of the cases very critical. The subject is now before the Legislature.

One up!—Gone down!—Gone over!!! Gone under!!!—Gone out of sight—gone to the—, has the great Shanghai—fusion—Know-nothing—pepper and salt—satiny part of Chicago. The Democrats carried everything last Tuesday. They met with the combined force of the enemies of the Democracy, and with one well directed blow annihilated the whole mongrel crew.

The Odd Fellows of Cincinnati propose having a celebration on a magnificent scale, in that city, on the 24th of April, in honor of the anniversary of the institution of the Order in the United States. The Gazette says that it promises to be one of the most imposing celebrations of the kind that has ever taken place in the Western country. Invitations have been sent to Lodges in different sections of the Union, that the representatives from each may participate in the festivities.

At the last meeting of the New York Farmers' Club, a resolution was adopted recommending all the agricultural societies in the United States to unite in a petition to our government to take possession of all guano islands which have been or may be discovered by Americans, for the benefit of the United States and the discoverers—the taking of such possession to occur only on islands uninhabited and entirely out of jurisdiction of other nations.

Some of the citizens of Albany, where the next annual session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science is to be held, have entered into correspondence with the various packet ship owners hence to Europe, to secure free passages for notable European Savans who have been invited to attend the August meeting of this association. Prof. Airy, of London; Le Verrier, of France; Argander, of Germany; the Struves, of Russia, are expected.

A respectable ship owner has assured the New York Journal of Commerce that he is in possession of evidence going to prove that the government of President Walker, of Nicaragua, has been recognized by Great Britain, which has likewise concluded with his representative at the Court of St. James a treaty consenting that the Mosquito territory be annexed to the Nicaragua republic. If Walker receives the cold shoulder from his brother Jonathan, he is right in making friends with his old father John Bull.

THE LOVES OF THE DEVIL—Les Amours du Diable.—Such is the attractive title of the great novelty which is now in preparation at the Orleans Theatre, and in which Madame Colson, the favorite prima donna of the Orleans, created such a *furore* in Paris last season.

The ship John Rutledge from Liverpool for New York, on the 16th of January ran into an iceberg, and was so much damaged as to cause her to be abandoned. The passengers and crew took to boats. One of these boats, which had contained thirteen souls, was picked up on the 28th by the ship Germania, (which arrived at New York March 24,) with one sailor alive. The rest had died of starvation. The four other boats had pulled for the Gulf Stream. The ship John Rutledge had 120 passengers, and a crew of 25 at the time of the disaster. She was insured for \$70,500, and had a cargo of 800 tons of merchandise, which was probably insured in Europe.

A tax collector on Long Island involuntarily robbed a lady of her value last week. He was riding along in a buggy when he overtook, and acceded to a request to take her as passenger. Not liking her appearance—which was decidedly masculine—he dropped a glove, and when she got out for it, drove off rapidly. The lady fired a pistol twice at him without effect, and the valise was found to contain a pair of pistols and a bowie knife!

Whether we shall have too much pork for a shilling this year, does not appear; but it is stated by the Louisville and Cincinnati papers that the number of hogs killed in the former city exceeds the number of last year by 48,566, while the increase in the cattle is 49,610. There is also considerable increase in the weight of the animals slaughtered.

CINCINNATI AND THE TOBACCO TRADE.—A committee of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has made a report of much interest, on the subject of encouraging the establishment of a leaf tobacco market in Cincinnati. The proximity of Cincinnati to the tobacco fields of Kentucky, leads the Cincinnatians to believe that they can, by enterprise, secure the tobacco trade which now centres at Louisville. To this end the report adopted by the Chamber recommends the erection of a public tobacco warehouse, to be owned and managed by a joint stock company.

ADVICE TO BOYS.—You are made to be kind and generous. If there is a boy at school who has a club foot, don't let him know you ever saw it. If there is a boy with ragged clothes, don't talk about rags in his hearing. If there is a lame boy, assign to him some part of the game which does not require running. If there is a hungry one give him part of your dinner. If there is a dull one help him get his lessons. All the school will show by their countenances how much better it is to have a great soul than a great fist.

MATHEMATICAL DICTIONARY and Cyclopedia of Mathematical Science, comprising definitions of all the terms employed in Mathematics, an analysis of each branch and of the whole as forming a single science, by Charles Davies, L. L. D., author of a complete course of Mathematics, and Wm. G. Peck, A. M., Assistant Professor of Mathematics United States Military Academy. Just published, and for sale at the Bookstore of R. FARNHAM.

WANDERINGS IN CORSICA; Corsica; Picturesque, Historical, and Social; with a Sketch of the Early Life of Napoleon, translated from the German by Edward Joy Morris. Price \$1.50.

Lectures on English Literature, from Chaucer to Tennyson, by Henry Reed. Price \$1.25. Just published, and for sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S.

TAYLOR & MAURY have the honor to announce a course of lectures on the history of the festive season. In addition to their ordinary stock, (which has always been characterized by elegance and variety,) they have received—A choice selection of beautifully illustrated and tastefully bound Books.

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Consisting of fine Teas, Sugar, Flour, Soap, Olives, Raisins, Figs, Sardines, Anchovies, Oard & Co., Fine Cakes, &c., and Colonel Chabard's Brandies, in cases, demijohns and cases. Old Jamaica Rum, Sherries, Madeira, Port of various descriptions; St. Julien Claret, Cordon Rouge, Cognac, Champagne, Cider, Brandy, Martell, Benedictine, Benedictine, Benedictine, and a large and various description of Havana

Also, Porter, Ale, and Cider.

Families are particularly requested to call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere. Members of Congress are also informed, that their orders will be promptly attended to, and delivered at their houses on the shortest notice.

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